SHIVAJI SOUVENIR

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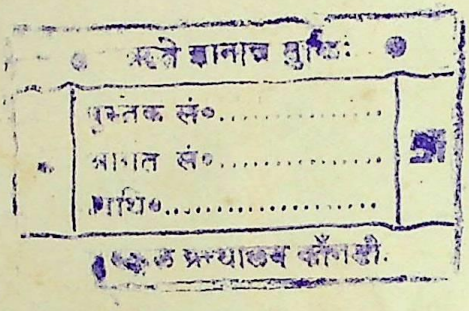

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इन्द्र विद्यावाचस्पति
ब्लॉक, जवाहर नगर
दिल्ली द्वारा
गुरुकुल कांगड़ी पुस्तकालय को
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JEDHE KAREENA.

Note:—When the grand experiment of creating a *swaraj* in Maharashtra was undertaken by Shivaji, one can easily imagine how many various persons and families must have helped him in different ways; and unless one obtains a realistic and full account of the part played by these help-mates, the story of Shivaji's activities cannot be fully constructed. While we know on positive evidence much of the latter portion of that great man's life, that is, practically from the Afzalkhan incident onward, his early life is yet shrouded in mystery. The first field of Shivaji's activities was in the hilly tract known as the 'Maval', extending along the ridge of the Western Ghats roughly from Junnar in the North to about Wai in the South. If one looks at the map, one could easily realise how this tract of the country was a disputed border-land claimed as much by the Nizam Shah as by the Adil Shah, giving rise to constant warfare between them. Shivaji and his father Shahaji took full advantage of the dubious ownership of this tract, as is shown by the part played by the Jedhes, which is so graphically described in this *Kareena*. Most of the Deshmukhs of Maval seem to possess similar old family accounts, some of which were for the first time brought to light by the late Mr. Rajwade and printed by him in his volumes XV to XVIII and XX. More papers of a similar nature are now coming forth, which throw quite a new light on the doings of Shivaji's father, mother and very many of his early associates. This Jedhe *Kareena* or an account of the Jedhes, and the Jedhe *Shakavali* are only two important samples, which give a vivid picture of those dim old times, which are not less stirring or historically less important, because we know so little of them.

Just as Aurangzeb and Shivaji play the principal part in the latter half of the 17th century of the history of

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Maharashtra, so do before them their fathers also, Shah Jahan (1592–1666) and Shahaji (1594–1664), who were contemporaries in age and activity, and who played nearly the same game, though with different means and temperaments, in the first part of that century.* Their grandfathers Jehangir and Maloji are also found to add their quota to the game of the conquest of the Deccan, first started by Akbar. It will thus be realised how Persian and other outside sources of historical materials are essential, in order to complete this important chapter of Indian History, to which these Marathi papers will be found to make no light contribution.

It is hoped that these translations will convey a correct idea to outside scholars, of the nature of the contents of these old papers, which for a real constructive history, ought indeed to be read in the original. Many such papers can certainly bear translation, but that would be a task quite beyond the object of this volume. What is really wanted is a source-book of Maratha History composed in English, of papers in the various languages for the benefit of all students of history. Another desideratum is a good topographical map of Maharashtra, without which one cannot study properly the situations that have been alluded to in these old papers. The theatre of most of the occurrences referred to in the two documents, the Jedhe Chronology and the *Kareena*, lies in the heart of the Maval country proper, which has been proverbially divided into 12 principal valleys, which have various names and sub-divisions, along the eastern ridge of the Sahyadris. They may be enumerated for ready reference in the

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* This idea has been immortalised in a stirring Hindi stanza by Shahaji's court-bard Jayaram Pinde, the last line of which runs thus :—

अरु उत्तर दच्छिन रच्छनकों इत साहजि है उत साहजिहां ।

रा. मा. वि. चंपू.

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following table, from North to South with the names and the titles of the Deshmukhs who owned them :—

Valley.	Deshmukh.	Title.
Ander (अन्दर) ...	.....	.....
Nané (नाणें) ...	Garud ...	.....
Mosé (मोसे) ...	Pasalkar ...	Yashwantrao.
Poud (पौड) ...	Dhamale ...	Rautrao.
Muthe (मुठे) ...	Marane ...	Gambhirrao.
Karyat (कर्यात) ...	Payagude ...	Ravirao.
Ghotan (घोटण) ...	Ghare ...	Bhupatrao.
Khedebare (खेडेबारें) ...	Konde ...	Naik.
Gunjan (गुंजण) ...	Silimbkar ...	Haibatrao.
Kanad (कानद) ...	Maral ...	Zunzarrao.
Welwand (वेळवंड) ...	Dhor ...	Adhalrao.
Bhor (भोर) ...	Jedhe ...	Sarjerao.
Hirdas (हिरडस) ...	Bandal ...	Naik.
Shivatar (शिवतर) ...	More ...	Chandrarao.

G. S. S.

JEDHE KAREENA.

SHREE NAGESH.

This *Kareena* is of Jedhe Deshmukhs, Taluka Bhor, Fort Rohida, to the following effect :—When the partition between our ancestors and the Khopade Deshmukhs was made by the judges and the family-jurors, the Bhor-*taraf* came to the share of the Jedhes and the Utroli-*taraf* was assigned to the Khopades. Thereupon the Jedhes managed the cultivation and revenue-collection of the Bhor-*taraf* and undertook great trouble for the sake of the forts. By the orders of the Shah (Nizam Shah) they collected troops, conducted campaigns and fought battles at great risk. They also managed the governmental work so well, that the Shah was highly pleased by these (services) and

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gave Kari as *Inam* to our ancestor Naikji Naik. His son Kanhoji Naik Jedhe by the strength of his sword and of his troops, bravely resisted Chandrarao More and Krishnaji Naik Bandal, who used to levy forced contributions upon the twelve Mavals. Kanhoji protected the villages in the two *tarafs* of Bhor and Utroli (from these usurpations). He as the head of the land never neglected his duties, and the interest of the Shah. By order of Malik Amber, Kanhoji forcibly captured Fort Kelanja (Mohangad), with the aid of rope-ladders (for the Nizam Shah). Malik rewarded these services by letters of commendation and assignment of *Saranjam*. Malik Amber died in the month of Vaishakh of the Kshaya year 1578 (May 1626). Some time thereafter, this territory went to the share of Adil Shah and was included into the government of Randullakhan whose head-quarters were at Rahimatpur. Randullakhan engaged Kanhoji Naik with his troops into his service. He wrote to the Shah of Bijapur and obtained his orders for a *Saranjam* being conferred on Kanhoji, who rendered faithful service to his new master. Adil Shah was so pleased with him that he gave Kanhoji the villages of Chikalgaon and Natibi in *Inam*. *Firmans* for the *Inams* were issued and letters of recommendation were sent to the *Killedar* of *Rohida*, for handing over the possession of the *Inam* villages.

Then in the month of Bhadrapada of the Angira year 1554 (September 1632), Shahaji Raje brought out a new Nizamshahi Prince and crowned him at Pemgiri (Ahmednagar District). But the fort was small and not well-defended ; so he (Shahaji) carried the Prince to the fort of Mahuli (below the Ghats) and defended it on the strength of his army. Thereupon in the Yuva year 1557, Ranadullakhan of Bijapur and Khan Jaman Khan, the Mughal Subha, combined and besieged the fort of Mahuli. Kanhoji Naik was with the besiegers, having accompanied Ranadullakhan. He secretly carried on negotiations with Shahaji for

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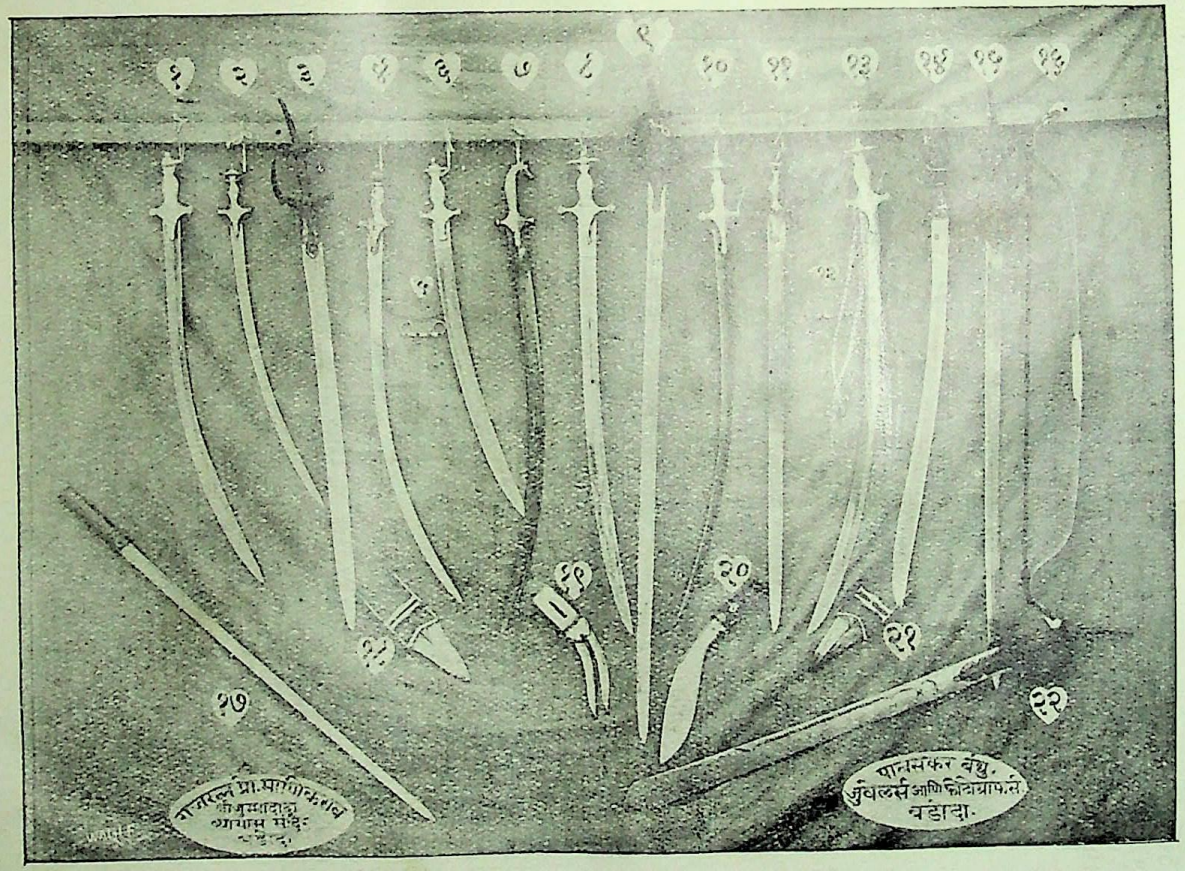

१ गद्दारा २ निमचा ४चांपानेरी तलवार ५ वाघनख ६ सोसन पत्ता ७ शिरोही मानाशाही ८ शिरोही लाखाशाही ९ सैफ
१० बडोदशाही सकेला ११ रामपुरी कत्ती १२ वाघनख १३ अलेमानी तुर्की १४ आरबी सुरा १६ धनुष्य १९ जमधर २२ खांडा

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Raja Chhatrasal Bundella (1650–1733).

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surrender. Provisions in the fort ran short; the garrison began to starve; and the fort was on the point of surrender, when Shahaji begged for terms of peace through Kanhoji. A treaty was accordingly agreed upon to the effect that the territory north of the river Godavari and the young Nizam Prince should be handed over to the Mughals: and that the territories on this (southern) side of the Godavari should, as belonging to the Adil Shah, be given as *Jagir* to Shahaji, who should in return serve the king of Bijapur with 12,000 troops. These terms were communicated to the Adil Shah and were finally confirmed by him. Shahaji however managed to conceal the real Nizam Prince at Rajpuri and gave a false substitute into the Mughal possession. Thereupon Shahaji came down from the fort, had an honourable interview with Ranadullakhan and returned to his tent, where Kanhoji Naik and his agent Dadaji Krishna waited upon him in an interview. Shahaji expressed great satisfaction at the kind offices rendered him by Kanhoji, saying "You have remained faithful to your duty as a *watandar* and have come to see me. I am highly pleased with you. I know you are a powerful Deshmukh in the Maval. This territory has been assigned to me as *Jagir*. The Deshmukhs of Maval are unruly; so I need your services in getting them into my control and in obtaining regular payments of revenue from them. They must respect my authority." To this Kanhoji Naik replied, "If you should request Ranadulla to have my services transferred to you, I will not fail to serve you faithfully."

The whole party then repaired to Bijapur and saw Adil Shah who according to the terms of the treaty conferred the *Saranjam* upon Shahaji, who pressed Ranadullakhan and got the services of Kanhoji Naik transferred to him. Thus Kanhoji came to serve Shahaji with his troops.

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Sometime after, Ranadullakhan died and as he had no issue, his office and property were handed over to his attendant Afzalkhan who had already shown great ability. Afzalkhan was then deputed on a campaign against Jinji and Shahaji was ordered to accompany him. Kanhoji Naik also had to go with his troops on the mission with Shahaji. They besieged Jinji which was on the point of surrender. But Afzalkhan sent a false report to Adil Shah that Shahaji hampered the work of the siege by helping the garrison who had a secret understanding with him. The king of Bijapur then sent Mustafakhan against Shahaji who was captured and brought to Bijapur along with Kanhoji Naik. On learning the facts of the dispute from Shahaji, the Shah found that the report sent by Afzalkhan was false. The king then bestowed honours upon Shahaji, gave him a head-dress, and all the appurtenances of the court room,* at the same time presenting him the *Jagir* of the province of Bangalore estimated to yield 5 lacks of *hons* a year. Shahaji was given an independent command with Kanhoji Naik as his lieutenant. Then Shahaji sent Shivaji to Poona with Shamrajpant Peshwe, Mankoji Dahatonde Sarnobat, Balaji Hari Majalasi, together with (other) clerks and a body of cavalry. Houses (for Shivaji) were then built at Khedebare also, and the fort of Kondana was captured by means of intrigues through the help of Bapuji Mudgal Narhekar, Deshpande of Khedebare. When the Adil Shah heard this, he got angry with Shahaji and put him into prison. The Adil Shah also imprisoned Kanhoji Naik Jedhe and Dadaji Krishna at Kanakagiri. Ratnajipant, the son of Dadaji Krishna died in gaol. Afterwards Shivaji gave (back) to the Adil Shah the fort of Kondana, and Shahaji was released. Kanhoji Naik and Dadaji Krishna were also released from Kanakagiri. Then the Adil Shah

* It was customary for a king in those days to present the whole *Sadar* or court-room to a person with whom he was highly pleased.

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entrusted Shahaji with a campaign to Tanjore. Before starting on the expedition, Shahaji met Kanhoji Naik and Dadaji Krishna, and calling them aside said to them, "You are the *Watandars* of Maval. People fear and respect you there. Shivaji is at Poona. I intend sending you to him with your forces. Serve him loyally. Howsoever difficult an occasion may arise, without counting the loss, you should work for him. As you both entertain feelings of love and friendship for me, I trust you and send you to Shivaji. You must take an oath that you will be loyal." Thereupon Kanhoji took the (required) oath. Shahaji on his part said, "Our family will look after yours" and he took the oath himself accordingly, and sent (Kanhoji Naik and Dadaji Krishna) to Poona with his own personal attendants and letters. On reaching Poona the attendants gave the letters to Shivaji and delivered to him the oral message of (Shahaji); Kanhoji Naik met Shivaji, who gave him the *mukásá* of the two villages, Dalimba and Shindavane, [near Purandar], and retained him into his service at Poona, with his troops. (After some time), leaving Dadaji Pant at Poona in charge of his troops, Kanhoji returned to his home at Kāri. Dadaji Pant remained with Shivaji. In course of time, Shivaji began to build strong forts at Rajgad and Torana and soon completed them.

When Fatehkhan marched with his army against Poona from Bijapur, Shivaji called Kanhoji Naik and some of the Maval contingents and went with them to Purandar. There a few choice men were picked up, and were sent against Fatehkhan with the help of some mounted troops and the national banner. A fight ensued when Shivaji's troops became scattered and receded fightning as far as Belsar (near Jejuri) where a few met a heroic death. Only 40 or 50 men were left with the banner. At this critical moment, Kanhoji's son Baji, without the knowledge of his father, mounted a horse and

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went to their rescue. The enemy tried hard to capture the banner, but Baji Naik fought him severely, turned the tide of battle, killed 5 or 7 of them and arresting the enemy's onward march, returned to Purandar with the banner on the lance and the trooper in charge, who had been unhorsed in the struggle. When Shivaji learnt of this heroic deed of Baji, he was highly gratified and rewarded him with the title of Sarjerao, a dress of honour, and two of his own picked horses, engaging him in his personal service thereafter.

In course of time when an expedition against Javli was planned, Kanhoji Naik, and the other Deshmukhs were summoned together with their contingents and sent against the Mores of Javli who had already been routed by Kanhoji and who had fled from Javli. Later, however, Hanmant Rao More renewed the insurrection in the Jor valley against whom Shivaji sent Raghunath Ballal Sabnis with a body of troops from Poona. Raghunath Ballal killed Hanamant Rao and took possession of Jor.

Soon after, Shivaji himself went against Javli with the troops of the Deshmukhs and captured it on Poush Shukla 14 (31st December 1655) of the Manmath Year 1577 Shaka. When Chandra Rao lost Javli he took shelter at Rairi where Shivaji besieged him. The besieging party composed of the contingents of Kanhoji and other Deshmukhs among whom was one Haibat Rao Silimkar, Deshmukh of Gunjan-maval. He mediated for Chandra Rao with Shivaji and brought about a meeting between them. Negotiations took place and Rairi was captured in the Durmukha year 1578. For these services, Haibat Silimkar was given a fresh seal of Deshmukhi in his jurisdiction of Gunjan-maval and Shivaji composed his domestic quarrel by effecting a partition.

In the Hemalambi year 1579, an expedition was undertaken against the Portuguese at Kalyan and Bhivandi. Dadaji Bapuji, a cousin of Shamraj Pant Peshwe was

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deputed in charge of it. Dadaji Krishna and his brother Sakho Krishna, the Karbharis of Kanhoji Naik, were specially requisitioned with their strong Maval contingents to go with the expedition, at the end of which Dadaji Krishna was given the charge of Kalyan and his brother Sakhopant, that of Bhivandi. These two brothers left their brother Yamaji Pant in their place to do their duty for Kanhoji Naik. They went and captured Kalyan and Bhivandi, plundered the Portuguese territory, established a post in the fort of Aseri, and compelled the Portuguese to buy peace by agreeing to pay every year a lump of gold weighing a *Khandi* and a quarter. Shivaji soon after built a small wall at the port of Kalyan creek named Durgadi. The conquest of Kalyan was a grand victory for Shivaji as it furnished him with plentiful provisions and money. During the fight Dadaji's brother Sakho Pant lost his life. But the whole territory was captured. Shivaji then personally visited Kalyan, enquired and arranged all matters and appointed Abaji Mahadev [Abaji Sondeo ?] to superintend the conquered territory. Thus Shivaji completed his conquest of the Konkan and established a permanent post at Kalyan. Copious iron weapons and explosive rockets which Shivaji captured in this fight, were distributed into various forts. After this Shivaji returned to Rajgad and founded a town which he named after himself, Shivapattan, at the foot of the Rajgad fort, at the same time fortifying the fort of Prabalgad (East of Panvel).

Then came from Bijapur Afzalkhan to conquer Shivaji's territories. He issued orders to all the Maval Deshmukhs to join him at once with their forces. Kedarji Khopde, one of them had already joined him. Soon after Khandoji Khopde followed him. Kanhoji Naik informed Shivaji of these happenings in a personal letter, to which he received a reply, that Kanhoji should get all the people to swear an oath of loyalty or that he should please himself by going over to the Khan. In this situation, Kanhoji

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Naik with his 5 sons went and saw Shivaji at Shivapattan, and addressed him thus in a private interview:—"Your father has obtained an oath from me and sent me into your service. I am prepared to remain true to it. I am at your service with my 5 sons and all my men, and will fight to death for you. If we die, who is going to enjoy the *Watan*? I cannot falsify my sacred promise". Thereupon Shivaji said, "But you will endanger your *Watan*." Kanhoji replied, "I have already renounced the *Watan*" for the sake of your service." Then said Shivaji, "If so, you must first swear sacredly the renouncement of the *Watan*. Kanhoji took some water into his hand and poured it down in confirmation of his profession. Shivaji said, "Your family at Kari is [unsafe] and you must remove them to Talegaon of the Dhamdheres." Kanhoij agreed to it, called Dadaji Krishna from Kalyan and sent his own family and that of Dadaji Pant also to Talegaon with him. Then Shivaji and Kanhoji ate milk and rice together, put their hands on bread and *bel* leaf and exchanged sacred oaths, Shivaji saying, "We and our descendants shall never fail to look after you and your descendants; when I win, I will reward you adequately." Kanhoji kept with himself Rakhmaji Pant, Dadaji's son, and was ordered by Shivaji to go to meet the various Deshmukhs and consult them together what they had got to say. Kanhoji did accordingly. He and the other Deshmukhs met together, and conferred. Kanhoji explained to them how he had solemnly renounced his *Watan* and prepared himself to die with all his relations for the sake of Shivaji. "The Khan," he added, "is a treacherous Mussàlman. When his object is accomplished, he will ruin us all under one pretext or another. This Maratha Kingdom is our own. We must all protect it with courage and with our contingents and by serving Shivaji loyally." Upon these and similar encouraging words from Kanhoji, the other Deshmukhs declared that they were all prepared

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to accept his advice and remain loyal to Shivaji. Kanhoji heard them and conveyed them to Shivaji, in whose presence they all took the sacred oath. Shivaji then gave them a grand dinner and got together an army of the Mavalas.

Soon after, Shivaji sent his envoy Pantaji Gopinath to carry on negotiations with Afzalkhan and arrange a visit at the foot of the Pratapgad fort. Shivaji himself then came to take his residence at Pratapgad and stationed Kanhoji's and some other Deshmukhs' contingents at Javli below it, posted Bandal at Dare, and Haibat Rao Silimkar and Balaji Naik Silimkar at the *Boche-gholi* pass. After making these disposals, Shivaji went back to the fort where he called Kanhoji for a private conference in which he said, " I have full confidence in you ; but I am not sure about the loyalty of the others. You know how treacherous the Khan is. If I succeed in the meeting, I have arranged to fire three gun-signals from the fort, on hearing which you should all attack the Khan's forces at Par. But supposing I do not succeed and I am captured by the Khan, then you personally and your trusted followers, should occupy the Khan's path from Wardhani and prevent his forces coming up the Pratapgad hill. If the game goes against me, you yourself and your men must try your best to fight severely and release me. When I am so released and am back among you again, we shall arrange to raze the enemy to the ground." About this arrangement also Shivaji got Kanhoji to swear. Kanhoji suggested that Shivaji should request the Khan to station one of his trusted messengers with Kanhoji for mutual communication so that there may be no ground for dispute. Kanhoji added, " I will do my best to prevent the Khan's forces from climbing the hill and will execute your orders fully." Shivaji accordingly obtained a messenger from the Khan and kept him with Kanhoji.

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A grand structure was erected at the foot of the Pratapgad fort, where Afzulkhan came to visit Shivaji, in the month Kartika of the Vikari year 1581, in a palanquin with his envoy and attendants. Shivaji had already selected his men for various duties and stationed them in different places. On the day of the meeting, he came to visit the Khan with his own envoy and the attendants in charge of various functions. During this meeting, Afzulkhan caught hold of Shivaji's neck under his arm, when Shivaji, fore-armed as he was with steel claws on his fingers, [*Wagh-nakha, i.e.*, tiger-claws], thrust them into his body and burst open his entrails. On getting his neck released, Shivaji took his sword in his hand at which the Khan's attendants put him into the palanquin and began to run. His envoy and some other attendants attacked Shivaji with arms, wounding Pantaji Gopinath. In an instant, however, Jiva Mahala, Baji Sarje Rao and a few others rushed against them, put them to death and cut off the legs of the palanquin-bearers, compelling them to drop the palanquin down. Shivaji too, ran to their help, had the Khan's head severed, at which three gun-signals were fired from the fort. Kanhoji Naik and the forces of the other Deshmukhs, on hearing the signal, attacked the Khan's army at Pàr and captured horses, elephants, guns and various precious articles. The Khopade† who were succouring the rear of the Khan, fled for life with 50 followers along the bank of the Koyana. Thus was victory obtained by Shivaji. He himself went to Par. Khandoji Khopade concealed himself in the forest.

When the affair was over, Shivaji called together the Deshmukhs and their men and gave them encouragement in various ways. The first honour among landed *Watandars* was conferred on Dhamale, and the first honour of

† The text mentions Ghorpade, probably a mis-reading for Khopade.

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the sword upon Kanhoji. Shivaji got an inventary made of all articles won in the fight and carried them to the fort. Khandoji Khopade sent his messenger to his son-in-law Haibat Rao Silimkar and himself visited him, enquiring what his fate was to be. He requested Haibat Rao to intercede on his behalf with Shivaji and obtain his pardon. Haibat Rao then saw Kanhoji at Javli and explained to him the situation of Khopade, urging, "You have influence with Shivaji. You must try and save the life of Khopade." Kanhoji immediately repaired to the fort and begged Shivaji's pardon for Khopade. Shivaji however said, "That Khopade is so wicked! He had no *Watan* previously which I gave him under my seal. But Kedarji Khopade sought the protection of the Adil Shah, became disloyal to me, helped Afzulkhan in various ways and raised his hand against me. Hence he is a traitor, whose body I order to be cut into four pieces for distribution to the four quarters. You have no business to intercede for him. I cannot pardon his wrongs." When in these words, Shivaji turned a deaf ear to all mediation, Kanhoji rose and submitted, "Consider myself in the place of Khandoji and that I have committed the offence and save his life." "Certainly," replied Shivaji, "I cannot disregard your petition, which I grant only on your account. Bring that Khopade before me." Khandoji was then brought into Shivaji's presence. He saluted Shivaji, who said nothing to him. At this, Kanhoji took leave of Shivaji and returned with Khopade to his residence below. Thereafter, Khopade having been once introduced to Shivaji, repeated his visits independently of Kanhoji. In one of such visits, Shivaji who had not forgotten the wrong, had the right hand and the left foot of Khopade cut off. When the news of this punishment reached Kanhoji, he brought Khandoji to himself and after attending to the wounds, went and saw Shivaji at the fort and strongly remonstrated with him, saying, how unjust it

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was to have punished Khopade after permitting him a fearless visit. "What is the value of my intercession?" he concluded, to which Shivaji replied in sweet words, "It was for your intercession that I spared Khopade's life, only cutting off the hand which held the sword against me and the foot which carried him to the enemy. I have not deprived him of his *Watan* which I will continue as before." With these comfortable assurance, Khanhoji came down. Later on, Shivaji got a poem (*povada*) composed by bards in which there is a line to the effect that "Just as Hanuman and Angada served King Rama, so did Bandal and Jedhe for Shivaji's Raj." The names of the various other Deshmukhs were inserted in the poem which then was sung in a big *Darbar* to the great gratification of Shivaji. The bard was given a reward of money and dress. Afzulkhan's head was put into a cage and placed in a nitch at the entrance of the inner court of Rajgad. An assignment was made for covering the expenses for having the structure properly looked after and respected.

On the New year's day of the Vikari year 1582 (2nd March 1660) Shivaji went to Panhala where later on Sidi Johar of Bijapur came and besieged him. But Shivaji escaped and while proceeding to Khelna, Sidi Johar pursued him when the contingents of Bandal and Baji Prabhu Deshpande were ordered to remain at Gajapur and prevent the enemy coming on. Thus Shivaji reached the Khelna fort. In the mean time, Baji Prabhu and his people put in a heroic fight. Baji and many of his followers fell fighting, but did not allow the enemy to proceed. Sidi Johar had to return in discomfiture. Shivaji rewarded the services of Bandal. He also commended the heroism of Baji Prabhu and his men to Kanhoji who said, "I know, these are very valient people." Shivaji replied, "I have given you the first honour of the sword for your services in the Afzalkhan affair. But now

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I wish to confer that honour upon Bandal. Do you agree to it?" Kanhoji said, "Whatever you are pleased to order, I fully acquiesce in". Thereafter, the first honour of the sword continued to be given to Bandal.

Next, when in the Shobhakrit year 1585, Shivaji had to attack Shastakhan in his own house at Poona on Chaitra Shukla 8, Sunday, (5th April 1663), he entered his palace Lal Mahal with ten followers, among whom was Chandji, son of Kanhoji Jedhe and surprised Shastakhan. Chandji Jedhe acquitted himself with great distinction. Shastakhan escaped for life with his fore-arm cut off. His son Abdul Fateh was killed. Shivaji escaped by the postern gate where Baji Sarje Rao was already stationed on horse back with a spare horse for Shivaji. As soon as Shivaji came out, he rode the spare horse, crossed the Mula river, and galloped towards Jerse, [a small village at the foot of Sinhgad]. Shivaji had stationed small bodies of men in various places with horns and drums which were all beaten simultaneously causing great confusion in the Mughal camp. Shivaji reached Sinhgad the next morning with all his followers. Shastakhan then marched away from Poona. On Jyeshtha Shukla, 14, Monday, of the Krodhana year 1586 (28th May 1664), Jasvantsing withdrew the siege of Kondana for which he was removed by the Emperor from the office and was replaced by Jaysing Mirza Raja. Jaysing and Dilerkhan soon after arrived and besieged Purandar in the Vishwavasu year 1587. Shivaji visited Jaysing and on Ashadha Shukla 10 (12th June 1665) bought peace by handing him over 27 of his forts, and by enlisting his own son Sambhaji Raje into the Mughal service as a commander of five-thousand. Baji Sarja Rao accompanied Sambhaji.

On Jyestha Shukla 2, of the Prabhava year 1588 Shivaji went to see the Emperor at Agra, but was kept

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under surveillance owing to displeasure. On Shravan Krishna 12, he escaped from Agra in a basket with his son Sambhaji. Shivaji returned to Rajgad on Margashirsha Shukla 5. Sambhaji was kept at Mathura in the charge of a Brahmin named Vishwas Rao who later on came to the Deccan with Sambhaji. Baji Sarja Rao also visited Rajgad. Tryambakpant Dabir and Raghunathpant Korde who were confined at Agra in the Plavanga year 1589, also escaped on Chaitra Krishna 5 and returned to Shivaji. Peace was then made with the Mughals, from whom Shivaji got the claim of Sardeshmukhi and a territory on the southern side of the Bhima. Within 3 or 4 years thereafter, Shivaji captured back all the 27 forts which had been surrendered. In the Nala year 1598, Shivaji had a fight with Husenkhan Maina, who while escaping for shelter into an adjoining village on an elephant, was faced by Nagoji Jedhe, son of Baji Jedhe. Nagoji galloped before the elephant, thrust his spear into the temples and turned the elephant back. But in the venture, he received a mortal wound by an arrow shot by Husenkhan. Husenkhan was however captured and Shivaji was very sorry to find Nagoji losing his life and expressed his deep sorrow to Sarja Rao. Nagoji's wife died *Sati* at Kari, where Shivaji proceeded in person and comforted Nagoji's mother Tuljabai, assigning her a yearly allotment of one *Ser* of gold. Thereupon when in Chaitra of Pingala year 1599, Shivaji captured Jinji, he had Baji Sarja Rao with him. Shivaji at that time appointed Raghunath Pant Muzumdar, and gave him a present of two lakhs of *hon* with the charge of the government of Jinji. Shivaji returned after several stages to his own country with Janardan Pant and invaded Jalnapur. On the way back, he visited Patta and named the fort 'Vishramgad'. Baji Sarja Rao was with him on this expedition. Shivaji died at Raigad at midday on Saturday, of Chaitra Shukla 15 of the Roudra year 1602.

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Thereafter Sambhaji mounted the throne, when Raghunathpant returned from Jinji to this province and had interviews with Sambhaji. Two or three years afterwards Raghunathpant and Janardanpant died. Kavi Kalusha Diwan became Karbhari. A son was born to Sambhaji Raje at Gangoli on Vaishakh Krishna 7 of the Dundubhi year 1604 (18th May 1682) and was named Shivaji. Before this, on Kartika Shukla 13, of the Durmati year 1603, (13th November 1681), Akbar, the son of Aurangzeb came and met Sambhaji at Patshahapur, which brought on the invasion of this kingdom by Emperor Aurangzeb, who reached Ahmednagar. He sent Shahabuddin Khan to besiege Ramasej. He laid the siege from high mounds artificially erected, launched severe attacks and pressed the siege; but Keso Trimak Peshwe took his residence at the neighbouring fort of Trimbakgad and supplied all kind of help to the garrison of Ramasej, who thus were able to resist the siege for six months. As the fort could not be captured, the Emperor recalled Shahabuddin Khan and established military posts at several places in the kingdom. The Emperor then proceeded to Bijapur by successive marches and laid siege to it. Bijapur was taken on Monday, Aswin Shukla 7, in the Kshaya year 1608 (13th September 1686). Aurangzeb met Sultan Shikandar Adil Shah. Soon after, Golkonda also was taken on Bhadrapada Shukla 12, in the Prabhava year 1609 (8th September 1687). Then the Emperor turned his attention to the Maratha kingdom in the Vibhava year 1610. Sambhaji had appointed Baji Sarjerao Jedhe and his brother to be at Rajmachi to be of service to the Pant-pradhan. The Emperor marched on to Tulapur and sent Shekh Nizam with an army against Sambhaji. He came to Sangameshwar and on Friday, Magh Krishna 7 (1st February 1689) he captured Sambhaji and Kavi Kalusha and took them to Tulapur. There the Emperor put both of them to death. King Rajaram was in captivity at Raigad. He was released and

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seated on the throne and crowned in the Shukla year 1611. Zulfikarkhan was sent against Raigad whence Rajaram escaped and went to Pratapgad. There was a great famine in the land at the time. On Chaitra Shukla 15, of the Shukla year 1611 (25-3-1689), Zulfikarkhan whose original name was Itkadkhan, laid siege to Raigad. Rajaram proceeded by successive marches to Jinji in the Karnatik. On Margashirsha Shukla 2 Sunday (3 November 1689), Raigad was handed over to the Mughals when Shivaji, the son of Sambhaji, was taken to Tulapur to see the Emperor who was pleased to confer on him a command of 7,000 horse, named him Shahu Raje and kept him in confinement in his own camp. Then the Emperor, captured the Maratha forts. Baji Sarjerao Jedhe took leave and from Rajamachi returned to his *Watan* at Kari."

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